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BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to have their inserts as desired, or they will be published and charged accordingly.

[☞ Letters must be post paid.]

FOR SALE.

A very SUPERIOR PIANO FORTE, which has been used but little, and for which a bargain will be made. For information apply at this office. 67-tf.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Neill McKenzie, for the purposes therein mentioned, on the 21st of January, 1840, and recorded in the Court House in Fayetteville, I will offer for sale, on the premises, on Friday the 29th instant, the following negroes, viz: Jeffrey, aged about 30 years; Unity, aged about 25 years; Harriet, aged about 7 years; Anthony, aged about seven years; and Sarah.

DUNCAN McLAURIN, *Trustee.*
Sept. 15, 1841. 67-3t.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 5th inst. a negro boy named THOMAS, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a scar on his forehead. I understand he has been lurking about Mr. Duncan McLaurin's, Moore county, for the last two weeks. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me in Cross Creek, Cumberland county, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

DANIEL CAMPBELL.
Sept. 15, 1841. 67-3w.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1841.

Ordered, That the Sheriff of Cumberland county do summon the following persons to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, then and there to show cause why they should not be fined for their contempt in not appearing at the last Court, to serve as Jurors, viz: Thomas Evans, Jesse Evans, Jr., Thomas Evans, Jr., Jesse Evans, Sr., Jesse Evans, Jr., Jr., Thomas Evans, Sr., Thomas Evans, Jr., Jr., Thomas Evans, Jr., Sr., Thomas Evans, Jr., Jr., Jr., Thomas Evans, Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Thomas Evans, Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Thomas Evans, Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Thomas Evans, Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Thomas Evans, Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Thomas Evans, Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Thomas Evans, Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Thomas Evans, Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., Jr., 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the bill if it were not postponed. That letter I did and do most unequivocally condemn, but it did not affect the constitutionality of the bill, or justify you in rejecting it on that ground; it could affect only the expediency of your action; and, whatever you may now believe as to the scruples existing in your mind, to this and in a kindred source there is strong ground to believe they have their origin.

If I be right in this, and I doubt not I am, here is a great public measure demanded by the country, passed upon and approved by the Representatives of the States and the People, rejected by you as President on grounds having no origin in conscience, and no reference to the public good. The rejection of this measure, too, continues the purse with the sword in the hands of the Executive, from which we strove to wrest it in the contest which elevated your predecessor and you to power. I cannot concur in this your course of policy. In or out of office my opinions remain unchanged. I cannot abandon the principles for which, during all my political career, I have struggled; especially I cannot be one of the instruments by which the Executive wields these combined, accumulated, and dangerous powers.

These, sir, are the reasons for the important step which I have felt it my duty to take, and I submit them as its justification.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

T. EWING.

To the PRESIDENT.

MR. WEBSTER TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON, September 13, 1841.

To Messrs. Gales & Seaton: Gentlemen—Lest any misapprehension should exist, as to the reasons which have led me to differ from the course pursued by my late colleagues, I wish to say that I remain in my place, first, because I have seen no sufficient reasons for the dissolution of the late Cabinet, by the voluntary act of its own members.

I am perfectly persuaded of the absolute necessity of an institution, under the authority of Congress, to aid revenue and financial operations, and to give the country the blessings of a good currency and cheap exchanges.

Notwithstanding what has passed, I have confidence that the President will co-operate with the Legislature in overcoming all difficulties in the attainment of these objects; and it is to the union of the Whig party—by which I mean the whole party, the Whig President, the Whig Congress, and the Whig People—that I look for a realization of our wishes. I can look no where else.

In the second place, if I had seen reasons to resign my office, I should not have done so without giving the President reasonable notice, and affording him time to select the hands to which he should confide the delicate and important affairs now pending in this Department.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Besides the above letter from Mr. Webster to the National Intelligencer, another, less exceptionable, has found its way to the public, through the columns of the New York American, as follows:—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1841.

My dear Sir: I thank you for your kind and friendly letter.

You will have learned that Messrs. Ewing, Bell, Badger, and Crittenden, have resigned their respective offices. Probably Mr. Granger may feel bound to follow the example. This occurrence can hardly cause you the same degree of regret which it has occasioned to me; as they are not only my friends, but persons with whom I have had, to some time, a daily official intercourse. I could not participate in this movement. It is supposed to be justified, I presume, by the differences which have arisen between the President and Congress upon the means of establishing a proper Fiscal Agency, and restoring a sound state of the currency, and collateral matters growing out of those differences. I regret these differences as deeply as any man; but I have not been able to see in what manner the resignation of the Cabinet was likely either to remove or mitigate the evils produced by them. On the contrary, my only reliance for a remedy for those evils has been, and is, on the union, combination, and perseverance of the whole Whig party; and I by no means despair of seeing yet accomplished, by these means, all that we desire. It may render us more patient under disappointment in regard to one measure, to recollect, as is justly stated by the President in his last message, how great a number of important measures has been already successfully completed. I hardly know when such a mass of business has been despatched in a single session of Congress.

The annual winter session is now near at hand; the same Congress is again to meet; and I am fully feeling as deeply as I ever did, the high importance of some suitable provision for the keeping of the public money, for aid to the operations of the Treasury, and to the high public interests of currency and exchange. I am not in a state to know what the party which has now the power to act will do in all these respects, yet fulfil the expectations of the country. It it shall not, their early overthrow is to be looked for indeed. But for me, I will not give up the hope.

My particular connection with the Administration, however, is in another department. I know very humbly—none can think more humbly—of the value of the services which I am able to render to the public in that post. But as there is no reason to suppose I differ, on all subjects affecting our foreign relations, a concurrence of opinion between the President and myself, and as there is nothing to disturb the harmony of our intercourse, I have not felt it consistent with the duty which I owe the country, to turn the wheels by any sudden or abrupt proceeding, of embarrassing the Executive, in regard to subjects and questions now immediately pending, and which may materially affect the preservation of the peace of the country.

I am, dear sir,

With constant regard, yours, &c.

(Signed) DANIEL WEBSTER.

H. KETCHAM, Esq. New York.

We are requested to say that Mr. Webster will remain at the head of the new organization of the Cabinet, equally in compliance with the wishes of the President and the unanimous recommendation of his (Mr. W's) private friends.

National Intelligencer.

We have been called upon by a number of officers of the Navy, and requested to give it as the opinion of the entire Navy, as far as it has been ascertained, that never was a Department characterized by more efficiency, vigor, and ability than during the brief but brilliant administration of the Hon. George E. Badger. His retirement is a source of the deepest regret to the service. He not only enjoyed the confidence of the officers in an eminent degree, but he had already assisted to give a new impulse to that important arm of national defence.

Phila. Cour. & Enq.

WASHINGTON, September 14.

THE END OF THE SESSION.

The two Houses of Congress adjourned last evening, according to previous resolution, after one of the most laborious and fruitful sessions that has ever been held. Except in the First Congress, beginning in March, 1789, and ending in March, 1791, and the Session of 1811-12, no other Session has given birth to measures, taken together, of equal importance, (or which promise so abundant a harvest of blessing to the present and future generations,) as that which has just closed.

One measure only is wanting to complete a great system of policy which we could contemplate with unmixed pride and pleasure. That measure the reader will of course understand to be the establishment of a Fiscal Agency, to substitute the repealed sub-Treasury, and, directly or indirectly, to regulate the currency, and facilitate, if not to equalize, the exchanges between different parts of the country. That measure has failed, notwithstanding the unwearied efforts of the Whigs in both Houses of Congress to accomplish it. If the *postponement* for a few months of the adoption of some measure of that sort were the only consequence of the failure to pass it at this Session, the evil would be more tolerable, as it would be alleviated by the hope of success hereafter. But the schism which has grown out of this subject (having its root, however, much deeper than that) between the Executive and Congress is a subject of the gravest regret, because of its throwing a strong shade of doubt upon the probability of future agreement between those Departments, not upon this point alone, but upon other questions concerning home affairs which may hereafter present themselves for their joint action.

Notwithstanding all which, we repeat, the Session has been a highly important one, having resulted in a body of most salutary and beneficent legislation.

National Intelligencer.

The House of Representatives had not at any time yesterday a sufficient number of Members present to form a quorum; but continued its session *pro forma* to a late hour, to give time to the Senate to act upon the Executive business before it. It finally adjourned at 8 o'clock P. M., leaving the Senate still in session.

The Senate was occupied the whole day in the consideration of Executive nominations. Among the most interesting and important was the *confirmation* of the nomination of Edward Everett to be Minister to Great Britain, by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Morton, Preston, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Young—18.—*Nat. Int. Sept.* 14.

COMPLETE LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the First Session of the Twenty-seventh Congress.

An act making appropriations for the present session of Congress.

An act authorizing a loan not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of dollars.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President of the United States.

An act making appropriation for the pay, subsistence, &c. of a home squadron.

An act making further provision for the maintenance of proper lunatics in the District of Columbia.

An act to revive and continue in force for ten years an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Mechanic Relief Society of Alexandria."

An act to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue;" and to provide for the punishment of embezzlers of public money, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the payment of Navy pensions.

An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

An act to authorize the recovery of fines and forfeitures incurred under the charter, laws, and ordinances of Georgetown, before justices of the peace.

An act to revive and extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic."

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and the acts amending the same.

An act to make an appropriation for the funeral expenses of William Henry Harrison, deceased, late President of the United States.

An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant preemption rights.

An act making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities.

An act to provide for placing Greenough's statue of Washington in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and for expenses therein mentioned.

An act authorizing the transmission of letters and packets to and from Mrs. Harrison free of postage.

An act to make appropriations for the Post Office Department.

An act making an appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and ordnance stores, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for outfits and salaries of diplomatic agents, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for repairing the Potomac bridge.

An act relating to duties and drawbacks.

An act to repeal a part of the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1828, and for other purposes," passed July 7, 1838.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution relating to the light-boats now stationed at Sandy Hook and Bartlett's Reef.

A resolution for the distribution of seven hundred copies of the Digest of Patents.

A resolution to provide for the distribution of the printed returns of the sixth census.

A resolution in relation to the purchase of domestic water-rotted hemp for the use of the U. States Navy.

Joint resolution making it the duty of the Attorney General to examine into the titles of the lands or sites for the purpose of erecting thereon armories and other public works and buildings, and for other purposes.

The new Steam Boat Gladiator, Capt. Fefevre, arrived here from New York on Wednesday last. As mentioned by us some time ago, this superior Boat was purchased by the Directors of the Wilmington Rail Road Company to be placed on the daily mail line between this place and Charleston. She performed the trip from New York to this port in, as we are informed, about thirty-six hours running time—a remarkable instance of speed.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Three Abstractionists.—A member of Congress in the debate, relative to the position to be occupied by the statue of Washington in the Capitol, having suggested that it be placed in the corner of the rotunda, Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, moved that a committee, consisting of three abstractionists, be appointed to find out where the corner of a rotunda can be found. The idea is an excellent one and suggests a very fitting occupation. An abstractionist could not possibly be better occupied than in looking for the corner of a circle. We should think he would find himself as much in his element, as a trout in a shady stream, or a fat negro sitting in the sun fanning himself with a brick bat.—*North American.*

CONGRESSIONAL WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whig members of the SENATE and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the 27th Congress of the United States, held in the City of Washington on the 11th September, 1841—

The Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island, on the part of the Senate, and the Hon. Jeremiah Morrow, of Ohio, on the part of the House, were called to the chair, and Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, Christopher Morgan, of New York, and Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient for the Whigs of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to publish an Address to the People of the United States, containing a succinct exposition of the prominent proceedings of the extra session of Congress, of the measures that have been adopted, and those in which they have failed, and the causes of such failure; together with such other matters as may exhibit truly the condition of the Whig party and Whig prospects.

Resolved, That a committee of three on the part of the Senate, and five on the part of the House, be appointed to prepare such Address, and submit it to a meeting of the Whigs on Monday morning next, the 13th instant, at half-past eight o'clock.

And the question being taken on said resolutions, they were *unanimously* adopted.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Messrs. Berrien, of Georgia, Tallmadge, of New York, and Smith, of Indiana, on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. Everett, of Vermont, Mason, of Ohio, Kennedy, of Maryland, John C. Clark, of New York, and Rayner, of North Carolina, on the part of the House.

When, on motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Monday morning.

MONDAY, September 13, 1841.

The meeting assembled, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following Address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Extra Session of Congress has, at length, been brought to a close. The incidents which belong to the history of this session, and especially those which have marked its termination, are of a nature to make so strong an impression upon the country, and to excite so much interest in the future action and relations of the Whig party, that the Whig Representatives in both Houses of Congress have thought it their duty, before separating, to address their constituents with a brief exposition of the circumstances in which they conceive themselves to be placed by the events which have recently transpired.

This session of Congress was called as almost the first measure of that illustrious and lamented citizen whose election to the Presidency was no less significant of the general sentiment of condemnation of the acts of the preceding Administration, than it was expressive of a wish for an immediate and radical change in the public policy. The improvidence of those who had just been expelled from power had rendered it inevitable; and the country hailed the meeting of a new Congress as the sure pledge of relief from all those evils which the disastrous incompetency of the men at the head of affairs had brought upon it.

The People desired the early adoption of the policy which had been pronounced them by the Whig party. That policy had been brought to the consideration of the country throughout a contest of nearly twelve years' duration, maintained with unexampled devotion; and its principles were illustrated by the precepts and practice of the most eminent and patriotic of our citizens in every form by which they were able to address themselves to the intelligence of the people. No one misapprehended these principles; they were identified with the labors of that great party whose unparalleled success was both the token and the reward of the general confidence of the nation. They promised reform—

1st. In the restraint of Executive power and patronage;

2d. In the wholesome regulation of the currency, for the advancement of the interests of industry; and

3d. In the establishment of an economical administration of the finances.

They proposed to accomplish the first of these objects by limiting the service of the President to a single term; by forbidding all officers of the Government from interfering in elections; and by a voluntary self-denial, on the part of the Chief Magistrate, in that excessive use of the Veto power which had recently become so offensive to the country as an instrument of party supremacy.

They hoped to achieve their next object by the establishment of a National Bank, by an adjustment of the system of duties upon a moderate and permanent scale, adapted as nearly as practicable to the interest, and conformable with the views of every portion of the Union; by the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy; and by the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States—a measure recommended not only by considerations of justice to the States themselves, but also by a sad experience of the embarrassment produced in the currency resulting from the administration of a fund of such variable amount as an item in the ordinary revenues of the Government. The establishment of an economical administration of the finances they expected to attain by cutting down all useless offices; by enforcing a strict accountability of the public agents; and, more conspicuously, by making exact and adequate provision for the ascertainment and eventual liquidation of that public debt which the past Administration had created by permitting their expenditures to overrun their receipts, and which they had concealed from public observation by the easy device of repeated issues of Government notes.

These were the prominent points to which the policy of the Whig party had been directed, and which constituted the great issues before the country in the recent Presidential election. We are aware that our adversaries in that contest now deny these issues, founding their denial chiefly upon the fact that no formal manifesto was put forth to declare the terms upon which we insisted. We chose rather to appeal to the widely-diffused knowledge of our principles which had been impressed upon every man's mind in that long struggle of years gone by; with which one party had been identified, and of which its very name was an exponent.

It need not be said that, in a representation spread over a territory of such extent as that comprehended by our Union, and exhibiting interests so diversified, what might be called the characteristic principles of the Whig party, throughout this wide sphere, should be subject to occasional modifications, dependent upon local influences; and that it was incumbent, therefore, upon the party to move together in a spirit of mutual concession and accommodation of sectional differences of opinion. It need not be told that, in the system of measures which we have enumerated, conflicting views might naturally exist between the Representatives of distant portions of our Republic, and that only by the yielding of minor interests to the establishment of the general good, entire harmony was to be obtained in the action of Congress. This was natural, and to be expected. But we felt a proud consciousness that in the patriotism of the party all such difficulties would vanish, and that the demands of an enlarged welfare would be met and fulfilled, through the virtue of that spirit of compromise and forbearance, that liberal and comprehensive sentiment of self-denial and concession, which rests at the heart of our confederacy, and which constitutes the living principle of our union. Before the appointed day arrived for the meeting of Congress, and at the expiration of but one short month from the date of his inauguration, our beloved President was snatched from us by the grasp of death: too soon for the happiness of his country, but not too soon to awaken in our bosoms a deep and awful sense of the irreparable loss which we have sustained in the deprivation of a great and good man—not too soon to convince us how long and how bitterly our country is doomed to deplore this heavy misfortune. In this our calamity, we hoped to find consolation in the character and principles of him whom the Constitution had designated to fill the office of the departed chief. It is true, that towards that individual, even at the moment of his selection for the Vice Presidency, no very earnest public attention had been directed; and it is equally true that but a passing regard was bestowed upon the current of his previous life and opinions. We only knew him as one professing to be a member of the Whig party, and as seeking to identify himself with those great leaders of that party whose opinions and principles were deeply engraved in the most conspicuous acts of our political history, and were read and understood by every citizen in the land. In this connection, where he had sought to be prominent, we discerned what we conceived, and what doubtless he meant, to be a pledge of faithful adherence to the cardinal doctrines for which we struggled, and with which the hopes of the country were indissolubly bound up. We hoped to find consolation also in the fact that his accession to the Presidency brought him into communion and intimate political fellowship with the chosen vanguard of the Whig party—the first selection made by General Harrison of a Cabinet, distinguished for its paramount ability, integrity, and fidelity to the glorious cause in which we had conquered—a Cabinet eminently crowned with the public confidence, in whom all men trusted as in the very embodiment of the principles of the party to which they belonged: who were inseparably associated with its glory, and in whose generous and honorable relation to the President we had the security of wise and prosperous counsels, and he the pledge of a co-operation which should enable him to accomplish all that the nation desired. These hopes were still further enlivened by the encouraging tone in which the President referred, in his first address to the nation, to the "ever glorious example" afforded him by the Fathers of the great Republican school, and the declaration of his determination to walk in the path which they pointed out.

In the indulgence of these hopes, Congress entered upon its labors. By adopting rules for the despatch of business conformable to the emergency of an extra session, and in view of the great amount of legislation which the times required, we have been enabled to achieve all; and even more than all, that our constituents could have demanded at our hands. The leading and great measures of this session have been under discussion, in Congress and out of it, for many years past, and little remained to be said beyond a repetition of former debates. There was nothing in the circumstances or position of either party in Congress to require, or even to justify, protracted discussions; and the majority, therefore, felt themselves entitled to give to the extra session the character of a Congress of action and decision, rather than one of debate; and we feel assured that in this effort we have done no more than respond to the just expectations of the People.

First in urgency amongst the bills passed during the session, and that to which the public command most imperatively drew the notice of Congress, was the repeal of the sub-Treasury Law. Our next care was the enactment of the Land Bill. This was followed by an act converting the Debt which the preceding Administration had entailed upon the country into a Loan of twelve millions of dollars, which is limited for its redemption to a period of three years. Associated with this measure was the Revenue Bill, rendered necessary not only as a provision towards the extinguishment of the loan, but also as indispensable for the supply of means to meet the ordinary and necessary appropriations of the year. The Bankrupt Act, so earnestly and so long solicited by a large and meritorious class of our citizens, has been passed under circumstances which cannot but reflect the highest honor upon the Representatives of many sections of the country. As a measure standing alone, it might perhaps have been designed to a further delay; but being brought, as it was, into that series of measures which were supposed to embrace the scheme of relief which the nation at large required, it met from a Whig Congress that support of which the chief argument and highest value are derived from the respect which every one felt to be due to a comprehensive policy, whose scope should include every interest in the nation. It is a trust for the benefit of the country, and remains to be altered or improved, as the public wants may hereafter be found to require. The importance, in the present posture of our affairs, of attending to the national defences suggested the measure of establishing a Home Squadron, of repairing and arming the Fortifications, of providing for the defence of the Lakes; and of bringing the nation at large into a state of readiness against hostile aggression—in regard to which measures, as great unanimity prevailed in Congress, we may safely assure ourselves they will meet the undivided approbation of our constituents throughout the whole Union.

This rapid review, fellow-citizens, will exhibit what we have done. What we have failed to do remains to be told.

It is with profound and poignant regret that we find ourselves called upon to invoke your attention to this point. Upon the great and leading measure touching this question our anxious endeavors to respond to the earnest prayer of the nation have been frustrated by an act as unlooked-for as it is to be lamented. We grieve to say to you that, by the exercise of that power in the Constitution which has ever been regarded with suspicion, and often with odium, by the People—a power which we had hoped was never to be exhibited, on this subject, by a Whig President—we have been defeated in two attempts to create a Fiscal Agent, which the wants of the country had demonstrated to us, in the most absolute form of proof, to be eminently necessary and proper in the present emergency. Twice have we, with the utmost diligence and deliberation, matured a plan for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursing of the public moneys, through the agency of a corporation adapted to that end, and twice has it been our fate to encounter the opposition of the President, through the application of the veto power. The character of that veto in each case, the circumstances in which it was administered, and the grounds upon which it has met the decided disapprobation of your friends in Congress, are sufficiently apparent in the public documents and the debates relating to it. This subject has acquired a painful interest with us, and will doubtless acquire it with you, from the unhappy developments with which it is accompanied. We are constrained to say that we find no ground to justify us in the conviction that the veto of the President has been interposed on this question solely upon conscientious and well-considered opinions of constitutional scruples as to his duty in the case presented. On the contrary, too many proofs have been forced upon our observation to leave us free from the apprehension that the President has permitted himself to be beguiled into an opinion that, by this exhibition of his prerogative, he might be able to divert the policy of his Administration into a channel which should lead to new political combinations, and accomplish results which must overthrow the present divisions of party in the country, and finally produce a state of things which those who elected him, at least, have never contemplated. We have seen, from an early period of the session, that the Whig party did not enjoy the confidence of the President. With mortification we have observed that his associations more sedulously aimed at a free communion with those who have been busy to prostrate our purposes rather than those whose principles seemed to be most identified with the power by which he was elected. We have reason to believe that he has permitted himself to be approached, counselled, and influenced by those who have manifested least interest in the success of Whig measures. What were represented to be his opinions and designs have been freely, and even insolently put forth in certain portions, and those not the most reputable, of the public press, in a manner that ought to be deemed offensive to his honor, as it certainly was to the feelings of those who were believed to be his friends. In the earnest endeavor manifested by the members of the Whig party in Congress to ascertain specifically the President's notions in reference to the details of such a bill relating to a fiscal Agent as would be likely to meet his approbation, the frequent changes of his opinion and the singular want of consistency in his views have baffled his best friends, and rendered the hope of adjustment with him impossible.

Congress, early in the session, called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the plan of a Fiscal Agent: the result of this call was a bill which was reported in detail, with an argument in its favor, and it was, as we had a right to regard it, received by all as the bill of the President. In fact, it was known to contain provisions, in reference to the assent of the States, which corresponded with the private opinion of no member of the Cabinet. This bill the President had even informed more than one member of the House he would be willing to sign if passed by Congress; yet it contained provision for *local discounting*, in regard to which his Veto Message affirms his objection to be altogether inoperable. The President has subsequently declared that this was not his measure, and that when he said he would sign this bill he had not read it. The plan of an Exchange Bank, such as was reported after the first Veto, the President is understood by more than one member of Congress to whom he expressed his opinion, to have regarded as a favorite measure. It was in view of this opinion, suggested as it is in his first Veto, and after using every proper effort to ascertain his precise views upon it, that the Committee of the House of Representatives reported their second bill. It made provision for a bank without the privilege of local discounting, and was adapted, as closely as possible, to that class of mercantile operations which the first Veto Message describes with approbation, and which that paper specifically illustrates by reference to the "dealings in the exchanges" of the Bank of the United States in 1833, which the President affirms "amounted to upwards of one hundred millions of dollars." Yet this plan, when it was submitted to him, was objected to on a new ground. The last Veto has narrowed the question of a bank down to the basis of the sub-Treasury scheme, and it is obvious from the opinions of that message that the country is not to expect any thing better than the exploded sub-Treasury, or some measure of the same character, from Mr. Tyler.

In the midst of all these varieties of opinion, an impenetrable mystery seemed to hang over the whole question. There was no such frank interchange of sentiment as ought to characterize the intercourse of a President and his friends, and the last persons in the Government who would seem to have been entrusted with his confidence on those embarrassing topics were the constitutional advisers which the laws had provided for him.

In this review of the position into which the late events have thrown the Whig party, it is with profound sorrow we look to the course pursued by the President. He has wrested from us one of the best fruits of a long and painful struggle, and the consummation of a glorious victory: he has even perhaps thrown us once more upon the field of political strife, not weakened in numbers, nor shorn of the support of the country, but stripped of the arms which success had placed in our hands, and left again to rely upon that high patriotism which for twelve years sustained us in a conflict of unequalled asperity, and which finally brought us to the fulfilment of those brilliant hopes which he has done so much to destroy.

In this state of things, the Whigs will naturally look with anxiety to the future, and inquire what are the actual relations between the President and those who brought him into power; and what, in the opinion of their friends in Congress, should be their course hereafter. On both of these questions we feel it to be our duty to address you in perfect frankness and without reserve, but, at the same time, with due respect to others.

In regard to the first, we are constrained to say, that the President, by the course he has adopted in respect to the application of the veto power to two successive bank charters, each of which there was just reason to believe would meet his approbation; by his withdrawal of confidence from his real friends in Congress and from the members of his Cabinet; by his bestowal of it upon others notwithstanding their notorious opposition to leading measures of his Administration, has voluntarily separated himself from those by whose exertions and suffrages he was elevated to that office through which he reached his present exalted station. The existence of this unnatural relation is as extraordinary as the announcement of it is painful and mortifying. What are the consequences and duties which grow out of it?

The first consequence is, that those who brought the President into power can be no longer, in any manner or degree, justly held responsible or blamed for the administration of the Executive branch of the Government; and that the President and his advisers should be exclusively hereafter deemed accountable. But, as by the joint acts of Providence and the People he is constitutionally invested with the powers of Chief Magistrate, whilst he remains in office he should be treated with perfect respect by all. And it will be the duty of the Whigs, in and out of Congress, to give to his official acts and measures fair and full consideration, approving them and co-operating in their support where they can, and differing from and opposing any of them only from a high sense of public duty.

The more important question remains to be touched. What ought to be the future line of conduct of the Whig party in the extraordinary emergency which now exists?

They came into power to accomplish great and patriotic objects. By the zeal and perseverence of the majorities in Congress, some of the most important of those objects have been carried at the extra session. Others yet remain to be effected. The conduct of the President has occasioned bitter mortification and deep regret. Shall the party, therefore, yielding to sentiments of despair, abandon its duty, and submit to defeat and disgrace? Far from suffering such dishonorable consequences, the very disappointment which it has unfortunately experienced should serve only to redouble its exertions, and to inspire it with fresh courage to persevere with a spirit unsubdued and a resolution unshaken, until the prosperity of the country is fully re-established, and its liberties firmly secured against all danger from the abuses, encroachments, or usurpations of the Executive department of the Government.

At the head of the duties which remain for the Whigs to perform towards their country stands conspicuously and pre-eminently above all others—

First. A reduction of the Executive power, by a further limitation of the Veto, so as to secure obedience to the public will, as that shall be expressed by the immediate Representatives of the People and the States, with no other control than that which is indispensable to avert hasty or unconstitutional legislation.

By the adoption of a single term for the incumbent of the Presidential office.

By a separation of the Purse from the Sword, and with that view to place the appointment of the Head of the Treasury in Congress; and

By subjecting the power of dismissal from office to just restrictions, so as to render the President amenable for its exercise.

Second. The establishment by Congress of a fiscal agent, competent to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys, to restore the currency, and to equalize the exchanges of the country; and

Third. The introduction of economy in the administration of the Government, and the discontinuance of all sinecures and useless offices.

To the effectuation of these objects ought the exertions of the Whigs hereafter to be directed. There only should be chosen members of Congress who are willing cordially to co-operate in the accomplishment of them. Instead of striking our flag, let it be reared still higher, with a firmer hand, bearing upon its folds in conspicuous letters, "THE WILL OF THE NATION UNCONTROLLED BY THE WILL OF ONE MAN: ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM, A FRUGAL GOVERNMENT, AND NO SUB-TREASURY, OPEN OR COVERT, IN SUBSTANCE OR IN FACT: NO GOVERNMENT BANK, BUT AN INSTITUTION CAPABLE OF GUARDING THE PEOPLE'S TREASURE AND ADMINISTERING TO THE PEOPLE'S WANTS."

Rallying under that banner, let us appeal to that People whose patriotic exertions led to victory in the late glorious struggle. Let us invoke the action of the Legislative Councils of the sovereign States of this Union. Instructed by their immediate constituents, let them ascertain and express the public will in relation to these great questions; and especially let them, within their respective constitutional spheres, exert themselves to give it effect.

Animated by these principles, and guided by Providence, defeat is impossible, and triumphant success inevitable. We may confidently hope that vast numbers of our fellow-citizens, who have been hitherto separated from us, will unite with us under such a glorious standard; and that majorities in both Houses of Congress sufficiently large may be secured to carry any measure demanded by the welfare of the nation, in spite of the interposition of the power with which any one man may have been accidentally invested. Disappointed in that, if such should be our lot, there will remain the hope of an amendment of the Constitution, curtailing the Executive power. And if that should fail, we have only to recur to the noble example of our ancestors, to recollect the duty we owe to ourselves and posterity, and to bear with manly fortitude three years longer the sufferings inflicted during the last twelve years by the mal-administration of the Executive department of the Government. We shall have the consolation of reflecting that, in the mean time, if the President can prevent the attainment of the ends which Congress is desirous to accomplish, [illegible] may check or prevent some of the mischiefs under a different state of majorities in the [illegible] might have the power to impose.

J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN,
N. P. TALLMADGE,
O. H. SMITH,
Committee of the Senate.
J. P. KENNEDY,
S. MASON,
HORACE EVERETT,
J. C. CLARK,
K. RAYNER,
Committee of the House of Representatives.

Whereupon the question was taken on the adoption of said Address, and it was *unanimously* adopted.

Ordered, That twenty thousand copies of said Address be printed, and circulated among the People of the United States.

Ordered, That said Address be signed by the members of the committee appointed to prepare the same, and that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Presidents, and countersigned by the Secretaries.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

NATHAN F. DIXON,
JEREMIAH MORROW, } *Presidents.*

K. RAYNER,
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,
R. W. THOMPSON, } *Secretaries.*

Loco Foco Capital Gone.—The Loco Focos calculated upon making great capital out of the circumstance, that the Whig House of Representatives [illegible] generalled) placed *Tea and Coffee* on the articles upon which a duty of 20 per cent is to be paid. But all their laughing capital have been dissipated. The glorious majority in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Mangum, reversed this vote and placed those articles on the *free* list, by a large majority. The House of Representatives receded from their position, and the [illegible] principle been firmly established, that *luxuries*, which we neither produce nor manufacture, shall not hereafter be taxed.

Raleigh Register.

The General Ticket system in Alabama has been voted down by a large majority at the late election. SIXTY-SIX out of [illegible] dred Representatives, and all of the Senators have been instructed by the vote of their respective counties to repeal the General Ticket system.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"WHERE IS THE RIFLE CORPS?" Echo answers *where?*"

Mr. Hale: The above heads an article in the last "North Carolinian" relative to the military of this town. The Editor does not ask for information, (being an ignoramus) and answers it himself, by saying it is a *lifeless corpse*," a "thing without a soul. It glided from existence without even a groan from its departing spirit." He further says: "We think it was partly owing to the *materials* of which it was composed, and partly owing to the *expensive dress*, which the officers of the Company, from a *false pride*, were led to adopt. And further says, that in "hard times" the coat must be cut according to the cloth," &c. And, "if you wish to get up a Rifle Company, adopt the old 'Home Spun' dress, and then you will succeed." Now, Mr. Observer, in answer to your interrogations and remarks, I will give you the following information—That the Rifle Corps" is a "thing" a little like yourself—in some particulars only; it is a *body* yet in existence—it breathes, moves, and has a being, but requires *men*, *arms*, and *money*. (I cannot say *intellect*, for I have not seen it can *show* in this world). As to the reason why and for which it was" or is to be "encompassed," I can only say that they are *musicians*, *lawyers*, *exhorters*, *singers*, and *chaunts*, and if you wish to know their *location*, you can find it out by writing a few more such pieces as this. Where was the Editor of the North Carolinian when this Company was trying to be formed? Why, I answer, and save "Echo." He was busily engaged in the Fire Company, and evading nothing.

If you wish to inspire our young men with a little military pride and spirit, look like a man, and "go ahead" yourself, and see "some boys" that will follow after and appreciate your spirit.

The town militia may take what notice of my remarks they please. This is the first time I have ever fired" of

A LITTLE ONE.

D. GILCHRIST.
Surgeon Dentist,

EXPECTS to visit Fayetteville on the [illegible] ber next, for the purpose of attending to [illegible] profession. Persons wishing to consult him will please call at the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be found for some ten or twelve days.

September 17, 1841. 68-3

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The above School Books for sale by

E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.

September 18, 1841. 68-3

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEM[illegible] 1841.

THE CABINET CHANGES.—Most of our readers are already well aware of the dissolution of the President's Cabinet, by the voluntary retirement of five members except Mr. Webster; and the formation of a new one; the particulars of which will be found in another column. Of the "malign influences" by which this deplorable event were brought about, we are slowly in part informed. But we do not hesitate to give it as our conviction, from all we saw and heard during a late visit to Washington, that a settled determination on the part of Mr. Tyler to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1844, and to kill off the only obstacle he considers in his way, (Henry Clay,) is the true cause of all the trouble that has befallen the Whig party during the late Extra Session. That Mr. Tyler favored a Bank at the commencement of that session, we have the undeniable evidence of Mr. Ewing's plan, sanctioned as it was by Mr. Tyler. But then Mr. Clay was appointed at the head of the Currency Committee, and it became necessary to prepare the bill which afterwards passed to defeat and in the mean time Mr. Tyler had been [illegible] and the ambitious design of being a candidate [illegible] nothing emanating from Mr. Clay could [illegible] to him. Mr. Clay and his bill were [illegible] of incessant and violent denunciation by [illegible] of the President—his son. The friends [illegible] of the President were not selected [illegible] Mr. Clay's friends, but he himself was [illegible] from the floor of the House by Wise [illegible] the peculiar friends of Mr. Tyler. In [illegible] whether the Cabinet the same feeling is [illegible]. Every one is permitted to retire except [illegible] who is himself or is supposed to be, Mr. Clay. Whilst of those who are put [illegible] is usually to that great statesman, but [illegible] how thankful he feels for the [illegible] signs which exhibit [illegible] [illegible] of resignation, only two have been [illegible] of Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Bates [illegible] actually signified declining that [illegible] himself," does [illegible] has resigned and is retained! He [illegible] President acted in bad faith, that he [illegible] proved [illegible] us to hint. [illegible] Mr. Ewing's letter of resignation, are, as we have already said, not denied by any one. It might be an act of supererogation, therefore, to offer other testimony in support of them, but as they are so surprising in themselves, it may not be amiss to state, that in a letter written to the President by Mr. Talmadge, after the passage of the last Bank Bill, and before it was vetoed, there occurs the following emphatic statement:—

"That bill, it is well understood, was prepared in pursuance of your suggestions, after full consultation with your Cabinet, and with other gentlemen; and its provisions made to conform to your views, and with the unequivocal understanding, that it would meet your approbation. It was brought forward, and passed by your friends in Congress, for the purpose of obviating all difficulties on your part, believing, as they did, from the most undoubted sources, that its provisions had received your sanction."

Again: Mr. Lane, of Indiana, in his speech on the Veto Message, asked—

"Whom had the President counselled with? He (Mr. L.) insinuated nothing; he made the charge that John Tyler desired to establish the one-man principle in this Government; and he made this charge, based upon the fact that not one of his confidential advisers, not one of his Cabinet, ever saw the message he sent to this House yesterday until they saw it here. What, he (Mr. L.) would ask, would the American People think of the conduct of President Tyler, who had declined to consult with his constitutional advisers on so grave and important a question as this was, and yet permitted an individual who sat in this Hall to see what the contents of the message were, a portion of which had actually appeared in the New York Herald three or four days *before* the message was delivered to this House! Now, he would not say that the letter-writer wrote the message, because God knew it would add nothing to the gentleman's reputation."

The Charleston Mercury, which did its best to depreciate Mr. Badger *before* he came into power, and acknowledged his high claims to respect *after* that event, again resumes its vocation, and, ass-like, kicks at the dead Lion,—dead at least as to office and power. Fortunately, the Mercury has no power to hurt Mr. Badger, however much it may bring itself and "Little Gascony" into merited contempt and derision.

As a whole, the Cabinet will not have credit for either the talents, weight of character, or unity of feeling, which was conceded to the able counsellors selected by Gen. Harrison.

Mr. Forward, has entered upon the discharge of his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. Judge Upshur has accepted the Navy Department, and will take charge as soon as he can arrange his private affairs. The other members of the Cabinet have not been heard from, and their duties are discharged by the Chief Clerks.

Mr. Ewing is at New York. Judge Badger, it is understood, will pay a visit to his connections in that city before his return to North Carolina.

THE PROSPECTS AND DUTIES OF THE WHIG PARTY.—In the midst of the feelings of doubt and difficulty which have beset the Whigs for the last two months, it is with pleasure that we refer to the able and patriotic Address just published by the Whig members of Congress to their constituents, which will be found in another part of this paper. It removes all doubt as to the course which the great body of the party will pursue towards Mr. Tyler and his Administration—it tells him, in language which he cannot misunderstand, that just so far as his policy and associations are *Whig*, just so far, and no farther, will he receive the support of that party. It gives us great pleasure to know, that if he should finally attach himself to the party which has so bitterly assailed, and still despises him, he will carry with him only some half a dozen members of Congress, and that out of Congress, we have not seen or heard of a solitary Whig who would follow him. On the contrary, they who have fought through twelve long years of misrule, will readily buckle on their armour for another three years war, and their arms will be doubly nerved when hired against treachery and traitors. They will again be victorious when fighting for the great principles inscribed upon their banner—

"THE WILL OF THE NATION UNCONTROLLED BY THE WILL OF ONE MAN; ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM, A FRUGAL GOVERNMENT, AND NO SUCH THING AS SECRET, OPEN OR COVERT, IN ANY INSTANCE OR IN EXCUSE AND GOVERNMENT BANK, BUT AN INSTITUTION CAPABLE OF GUARDING THE PEOPLE'S FRANCHISE AND ADMINISTERING TO THE PEOPLE'S WANTS."

For our own part, notwithstanding all that has occurred, we do not believe that Mr. Tyler is disposed to break with the Whigs. His retention of Mr. Webster, and the remarkable language of Mr. W's letter, in regard to the "Whig President," and his hopes of an adjustment of the currency question, taken in connection with the *time* of the publication of that letter (the very morning after Mr. Tyler knew that the Whig address had been adopted and would be published,) all lead to the hope that the President may yet retrace his steps. Be that as it may, however, the Whig party will sustain him so far as he sustains Whig measures, and no farther.

ADJOURNMENT.—Congress adjourned on the night of the 13th. A list of its acts will be found in another column.

We were present at the close of the session. The first day was an idle one in the House, and the Senate sat with closed doors on Executive business. About sun down, at the request, as it was understood, of some one in the gallery, Mr. Marshall, the gifted orator of Kentucky, took the floor, on a motion made for the purpose, and delivered a speech, remarkable for its humor, not less than for its unsparing severity of denunciation of Mr. Tyler, Mr. Wise, and others of that subtlety. Mr. Wise appeared to enjoy the scene as much as any one. Mr. Adams, too, always at his post, shook his sides at the fund of wit upon which Mr. Marshall (tipsy as he was of course,) drew so liberally. There was no Reporter present, we believe. The House adjourned in better condition, and probably better temper, than is usual. Mr. Marshall was the only tipsy man we saw.

Mr. Webster's letters, giving his reasons for not resigning his office, will of course strike the reader's attention. The public is quite willing that Mr. Webster should judge for himself, but they marvel that he could see "no sufficient reason" why his associates should resign. Surely no man can read Mr. Ewing's letter, and know that its statements are uncontradicted, without feeling that he at least could not remain with honor. His objection about "executive notice," is entitled to no weight, for it is well known that within an hour after the resignations, the President had nominated successors, showing that he expected and was prepared for the change.

The rest of the letter we like. It is intended to assure the people that the President does not mean to abandon his party, but will yet act with them, even in creating a Fiscal Agent.

The facts stated by Mr. Ewing, in his letter of resignation, are, as we have already said, not denied by any one. It might be an act of supererogation, therefore, to offer other testimony in support of them, but as they are so surprising in themselves, it may not be amiss to state, that in a letter written to the President by Mr. Talmadge, after the passage of the last Bank Bill, and before it was vetoed, there occurs the following emphatic statement:—

"That bill, it is well understood, was prepared in pursuance of your suggestions, after full consultation with your Cabinet, and with other gentlemen; and its provisions made to conform to your views, and with the unequivocal understanding, that it would meet your approbation. It was brought forward, and passed by your friends in Congress, for the purpose of obviating all difficulties on your part, believing, as they did, from the most undoubted sources, that its provisions had received your sanction."

Again: Mr. Lane, of Indiana, in his speech on the Veto Message, asked—

"Whom had the President counselled with? He (Mr. L.) insinuated nothing; he made the charge that John Tyler desired to establish the one-man principle in this Government; and he made this charge, based upon the fact that not one of his confidential advisers, not one of his Cabinet, ever saw the message he sent to this House yesterday until they saw it here. What, he (Mr. L.) would ask, would the American People think of the conduct of President Tyler, who had declined to consult with his constitutional advisers on so grave and important a question as this was, and yet permitted an individual who sat in this Hall to see what the contents of the message were, a portion of which had actually appeared in the New York Herald three or four days *before* the message was delivered to this House! Now, he would not say that the letter-writer wrote the message, because God knew it would add nothing to the gentleman's reputation."

The Charleston Mercury, which did its best to depreciate Mr. Badger *before* he came into power, and acknowledged his high claims to respect *after* that event, again resumes its vocation, and, ass-like, kicks at the dead Lion,—dead at least as to office and power. Fortunately, the Mercury has no power to hurt Mr. Badger, however much it may bring itself and "Little Gascony" into merited contempt and derision.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

[The following Resolution, adopted by the Directory of the Bank of the State (and which sufficiently explains itself) has been sent to us for publication:]

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1841.

Our attention having been called to a paragraph in the "Petersburg Statesman," of the 10th instant, charging the Cashier of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh, with being a defaulter to a large amount, a sense of justice to that Officer makes it incumbent upon us, as Directors of said Bank, to state that the report therein referred to is entirely false and unfounded; and that the Cashier is not now, nor ever has been, a defaulter to the amount of one dollar, and enjoys, as he deserves, the entire confidence of those connected with the Institution. We hope that those who have been instrumental in giving currency to the Slander, will be equally prompt to give publicity to this refutation.

GEO. W. MORDECAI,
C. L. HINTON,
WM. PEACE,
N. B. HUGHES,
E. B. FREEMAN,
WM. BOYLAN.

A Copy from the minutes.
Teste, W. A. LUCAS, *Teller.*

[The President of the Bank, Judge Cameron, is absent from Raleigh, which accounts for his name not appearing at the head of the Board of Directors.

We may add to the above, what is now notorious, and unfortunately too true, that the error was only in charging the default upon the officer of the Bank of the State; whereas it is the Cashier of the Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, (E. H. Wingate,) who is a defaulter. The amount of the deficiency is between 9 and 10,000 dollars, for which the four securities to his official bond are amply responsible, so that the Bank will lose nothing. Mr. Wingate has been a most respectable man, and is connected with many of the most respectable families in Wilmington. It is said that he is a victim to that most fatal vice, *gambling.*

David W. Stone, Esq. has been appointed Cashier, in the place of Mr. Wingate.]—*Observer.*

ONE TERM.—There can be no stronger exemplification of the necessity for incorporating this principle in our system, than is afforded by the occurrences of the last few weeks. The whole policy of the government is already influenced by the determination of Mr. Tyler to be a candidate for re-election, and the intrigues of his friends to promote his object.

Mr. Tyler himself, in a letter written in Nov. 1840, speaking of the election of Gen. Harrison, said,—

"In his election and by his example, will be established and secured that greatest of all reforms, without which, the effort at reformation is hopeless, viz: THE LIMITING FOR ALL FUTURE TIME *the Presidential term of service to a single term of Four years.*"

SINGULAR APPOINTMENTS.—The President nominated three Locos to office at the close of the late session of Congress, viz: Mr. Barker, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury, from which he had been removed by Gen. Harrison, who put Mr. Forward in his place; Walker Anderson, District Attorney in Florida; and Hardy Holmes, Receiver of Public Moneys in Louisiana, from which he had been removed by Mr. Tyler himself. The Senate confirmed the nominations, except that of Mr. Barker, which was not acted on.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.—The following is a striking extract from a letter of Mr. Clay, in declining an invitation to visit Baltimore, and enjoy the honors of a public and enthusiastic reception:—

"If gentlemen, all has not been accomplished at the late Session of Congress that the public interest demanded, more, much more, has been effected than I anticipated at its commencement. If we have been greatly disappointed in the failure of repeated attempts to establish a sound currency, regulate exchanges, and separate the Purse from the Sword, what American Citizen, what Whig will, on that account, surrender himself to the sentiments of an ignoble despair? Who will not say that we will persevere, with redoubled courage, until every remaining object of the glorious revolution of November last shall be completely consummated? Shall we be discouraged because one man presumes to set up his individual will against the will of the nation? On the contrary, let us supersaid to the previous duties which we lay under to our country, that of plucking from the Constitution this sign of arbitrary power; this odious but obsolete vestige of Royal prerogative. Let us, by a suitable amendment to that instrument, declare that the Veto—that parent and fruitful source of all our public ills—shall itself be overruled by majorities in the two Houses of Congress. They would persuade us that it is harmless because its office is preventive or conservative! As if a Nation might not be as much injured by the arrest of the enactment of good laws as by the promulgation of bad ones!

"I am, gentlemen, greatly deceived, notwithstanding the astounding developments recently made, if the Whig cause is not stronger than ever it was. Resting, as it does, upon truth, sound policy, and enlightened patriotism, its votaries must be false and faithless, if it does not gloriously triumph notwithstanding any temporary disappointment.

"Accept, Gentlemen, assurances of the high regard and esteem of Your friend and ob't. serv't,
H. CLAY.

FROM FLORIDA.—The accounts still show that every thing is tending towards a speedy close of the war. The enemy continue to come in; and although a murder is now and then committed, yet it is confidently believed that the remnant of the Indians will shortly be subdued. The troops are not so sickly as they have been.

MAINE ELECTION.—The Whigs have been defeated in this State, which they carried last year by a majority of one or two hundred votes only.—Fairfield is elected Governor by a large majority, not yet fully ascertained; and it is probable that the Locos will have a majority in the Legislature. The vote is small, Fairfield getting about the usual Loco vote, but the Whig vote falling off.

The Madisonian, the Tyler organ, fully accounted for this defeat a few days ago, when it stated, on the authority of its letter writer, that the second veto, which reached Maine just on the eve of the election, had dispirited and incensed the Whigs, whilst it elated their opponents. This is true, and if Mr. Tyler still professes to be a Whig, he would do well to ponder over the confession so inadvertently made.

WAR RUMOR.—A rumor has obtained currency at the North, that Sir John Harvey, who came to Halifax (N. S.) in the Britannia, had declared, that "two days before he left London, he was at the Colonial Office, and was there informed that despatches were preparing, and would go out by the Steamer, instructing Mr. Fox to demand the immediate release of McLeod, or his own passports." We are glad to add, that the rumor is generally discredited, mainly on the grounds, that Sir John Harvey would scarcely have been so imprudent as to make such a statement, and that the name of the person who pretends to have heard it, is not given.

The trial of McLeod is to take place on the 27th instant.

THREATENED INDIAN WARS.—It is supposed that a general Indian War is about to break out among the Tribes on the North Western frontier—the Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Pottawattomies, Pawnees, Sioux, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—13 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Great Western arrived at New York on Thursday night last, with London dates to the 31st August.

The news is generally good. The weather had been fine, crops were consequently better than had been expected, and cotton had risen about a farthing, and wheat fallen 6d. a bushel.

As to the McLeod affair, the news is pacific. In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck asked several questions of Lord Palmerston, which had been answered by quoting portions of Mr. Webster's Letter to Mr. Fox, which was admitted to place the question on its true grounds. There is no confirmation of the rumors got up in this country, that Mr. Fox had been instructed to demand his passports, if McLeod was not released.

The new Parliament assembled on the 19th Aug. and was opened by the Lord Chancellor, who read the Queen's speech, in which we find nothing of special interest, except a recommendation for a modification of the corn laws. On the vote as to an Address to the Queen in reply, the Ministry were defeated, by majorities of 72 in the Lords, and 91 in the Commons. They immediately resigned, and the Queen sent for Sir Robert Peel to form a new one, in which it is supposed that Lords Ellenborough, Wharncliffe, Hardwicke, Liverpool, Castlereagh, Elliott, and Egerton, Sir T. Freemantle, Mr. Gladstone, and the Duke of Wellington, would be included.

Upland Cotton was quoted in Liverpool at 5¾ to 7¾. (equal to 10 to 13¼ cents.) The stock on hand, 615,500 bales, against 515,300 at same date last year. This news enabled holders at New York to realize full prices, and in some instances a shade of advance, on Saturday last. Uplands 7 to 10. Flour was very flat in New York.

THE COTTON CROP.—As many of our readers are materially interested in the prospects of the coming crop of cotton, we state, that we gather from letters and papers from the principal planting States, that the crop will be very full. In some places, it is damaged by drought and the worm, but generally it is very fine.

As to prices, we must be content to give results, from which our readers may judge as well as ourself.

In this town, a few bales only have been received, for which 9¼ and 10 cents were obtained, in barter.

At Charleston, 45 bales have been sold at 8¾ to 9¾.

In Columbia, the two first loads received, sold for 9¾ and 9¾.

At Montgomery (Ala.) about 100 bales had been received up to the 8th inst. No buyers; a small lot offered at 7¾ cents, but not taken. It is impossible to say at what price the market would open.

At Selma, (Ala.) 10 bales sold at 10 cents per lb.

Old Uplands in New York, 7 to 9¾.

HON. EDWARD STANLY.—As a North Carolinian, it gave us great pleasure to learn at Washington, that no part of the odium of the late scene of fisticuffs in the House, attached to Mr. Stanly. The conduct of Mr. Wise was such as justified Mr. Stanly in the eyes of the House, and drew upon himself its decided condemnation. Indeed, but for his prompt and full apology, he would probably have been expelled. As it was, his insolence to Mr. Stanly was punished with a black eye, and with a palpable appearance of a severe thrashing, if the fight had been prolonged. Mr. Stanly, we learn, already popular among his fellow members, has added to his claims upon their respect by his whole bearing in the matter. The following was the closing scene:—

Mr. Ingersoll (Loco) the chairman of the select committee appointed on the subject, made a report, reciting the facts of the case, (as stated in our last,) and concluding with a resolution, "that this report be inserted on the Journal of the House, as a reprimand." Mr. Adams asked, "*who* was reprimanded?" Mr. Ingersoll replied, "*he could tell the gentleman*, but as the previous question had been ordered, he did not think it would be in order." [He had told Mr. Stanly that 'he did not know,' 'he could not tell.'] The previous question was not seconded, and a long debate arose, of which no report is published, but in the course of which Mr. Adams spoke in terms of severe rebuke of Mr. Wise's conduct, and Mr. Warren of Georgia offered a resolution to expel Mr. Wise, and to notify the Governor of Virginia thereof. This resolution he afterwards withdrew.

In the course of the debate—

Mr. Wise, in a few brief sentences, repeated the expressions of apology heretofore tendered by him to the House, and expressed his earnest desire that no censure should fall on the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Stanly.)

Mr. Stanly said: Mr. Speaker, I feel compelled to say a word. And now, sir, after what has been said by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) I am at liberty to say more than I hitherto stated.

In the remarks I made which gave offence to the gentleman from Virginia, nothing was further from my thoughts than any design to give offence. I have never in the course of my life, in public or in private, spoken more sportively than I did in the remarks I made, which seemed, most unconsciously to me, to offend the gentleman. I was never in a better humor. Sir, there are circumstances in connexion with this affair which I do not feel willing to reveal. Let it pass.

Mr. Speaker, I have uniformly, in public and in private, spoken of the gentleman from Virginia in the terms of commendation which his services justified and required. My public speeches show it. Yes, sir; I have defended him while some now seeking favor have vilified him. The harshest remarks I ever made of that gentleman were made in his own chamber, when he and I were alone, face to face, as gentlemen ought to speak. I will say no more on this part of the subject.

I most deeply and sincerely regret, Mr. Speaker, that my name should be associated with the recollection of such an occurrence. But I cannot help it.

I do, however, object, if the House will pardon me for saying so, that there should be any appearance of a disposition on the part of this House to concur in the report. I have asked the chairman of the committee (Mr. Ingersoll) if the report reprimanded me. He answered me, "I do not know." I asked if the committee intended to reprimand me, He said he "could not tell: each man who reads must judge for himself." This I understood the chairman to say. Now, sir, my constituents will not know whether I am reprimanded or not. This will place me in the most painful situation.

I am accountable to my constituents, from whom I have received greater honors and more favors than I can adequately thank them for. I am, above all things, anxious to secure their good opinion. If this report goes to them, it will appear I was reprimanded. I have no hesitation in saying, Mr. Speaker, that my mind is made up. If I am reprimanded by this House, my resignation of my seat on this floor is immediately placed in your hands. I would not sit here one hour after such a vote. I should return home, to the honest men by whose authority I came here, and ask a re-election, a purification at their hands, before I took my seat again. No, Mr. Speaker, if I thought there was one member on that committee with whom I have been politically associated for years past who thought I deserved to be reprimanded, I would not hold my seat here. I attained the distinction of being here by honorable men. I came in the ardent hope of being able to serve my country and promote the interests of North Carolina. I intend, at every hazard, at all risks that I am able to encounter, to give up the high trust confided to my hands without just cause for censure or reproach. I am beyond expression anxious that no act of mine shall cause a blush on the cheek of any North Carolinian. I had rather perish than cast reproach on the name of my native State. Yes, Mr. Speaker, I have an honest name of my own, which was transmitted to me pure and unsullied, and which shall pass from me untarnished. Let not the House, therefore, by adopting this strange report, appear to reprimand me. Such, I am aware, cannot be their design. I am not beseeching favor of the House—I have none to ask. I demand justice for my constituents—for my State.

Afterwards, when several gentlemen had spoken—

Mr. Stanly said he desired to say that he hoped his friend from Tennessee (Mr. Arnold) would forbear from urging upon the House the propriety of adopting rigorous measures towards the gentleman from Virginia. Mr. Stanly said he was satisfied that the House did not approve the report of the committee. No one seemed to think, or had said, that he (Mr. S.) ought to be reprimanded; and Mr. S. desired to say he reciprocated the expression of good feeling which had been used by the gentleman from Virginia. He did not wish the House to punish the gentleman from Virginia; he had made ample apologies to the House, which Mr. S. hoped would be satisfactory. Mr. Stanly had intended to say this when up before, but under the excitement of the moment forgot it. He (Mr. Stanly) would be satisfied to have the report recommitted, as proposed by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Stuart) as the House had refused to concur in it. All (said Mr. Stanly) that I have to ask of the House is, let me return to my constituents "with my shield, or on my shield."

Finally, on motion of Mr. Stuart, of Va., the report of the committee was recommitted, with instructions to report—

That, as the Hon. Henry A. Wise, who was the assailant of the Hon. E. Stanly on the floor of the House of Representatives on the 9th instant, has made the proper acknowledgments to the House, and as the controversy between the parties has been amicably and honorably adjusted:

Resolved, therefore, That all further proceedings on the part of this House in regard to said assault be discontinued.

Which was adopted, 104 to 56.

YELLOW FEVER.—There were 26 interments at New Orleans on the 3d inst., of which 12 were yellow fever cases. 460 patients were in the hospitals on that day, of which a large number were cases of yellow fever. On the 6th and 7th, there were 59 interments, of which 38 were by yellow fever.

Not a single case of yellow fever has occurred in Charleston this season, and the city has been remarkably healthy.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Walter Forward of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.
John McLean of Ohio, Secretary of War.
A. P. Upshur of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.
Hugh S. Legare of South Carolina, Attorney General.
Charles A. Wickliffe of Kentucky, Postmaster General.
James D. Doty, Governor of Wisconsin.
Isaac Roach of Pennsylvania, Treasurer of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia.
Samuel W. Carmack, Judge of the United States for the Apalachicola District, Florida.
William H. Brockenbrough, Judge of the United States for the Middle District of Florida.

ATTORNEYS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Walker Anderson, for the Western District of Florida.
Joel Eastman, for the District of New Hampshire.

MARSHALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Ebenezer Dorr, for the Western District of Florida.
Joshua Howard, for the District of Michigan.
Thomas H. Duvall, Secretary for Florida.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

Edward Curtis, Collector, New York.
Thomas Lord, Naval Officer, do.
William Taggard, Surveyor, do.

APPRAISERS.

Meigs D. Benjamin, Edward Taylor, Mathias B. Edgar.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

Robert M. Walsh of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Brazil.
John Lathrop Motley of Massachusetts, to Russia.
Brantz Mayer of Maryland, to Mexico.

LAND OFFICER.

James Wilson, Surveyor of the Public Lands for the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday morning, the 19th inst., ELLEN, infant daughter of the Rev. John Depo, aged 3 years and 5 months.

Happy soul thy days are ended,
All thy mournful days below;
Go by angel bands attended,
To the sight of Jesus, go.—*Com'd.*

At Charlotte, on the 31st ultimo, after a tedious illness, Major WILLIAM ALEXANDER, in the 31st year of his age.

In Louisville, on the 19th of August, Mrs. CLARA WESLEY LUMSDEN, wife of F. A. Lumsden, senior Editor of the N. O. Picayune.

In Salisbury, of bilious fever, Mr. ROBERT M. HORAH, in the 24th year of his age. Also, LEWIS, infant son of R. M. & Amelia Horah. Also, Mrs. LUCINDA J. AMES, aged about 34 years. Also, Mrs. CATHARINE SMITH, at an advanced age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

DEPARTED, Sept. 18th, Steam Boat Cotton Plant, McRae, with Produce for George McNeill, E. W. Willkings, B. Rose, C. P. Mallett, and John Waddill, Jr.

Also, on the 21st, boat Commerce, with Produce for Cook & Co., George McNeill, Jno. D. Williams and E. W. Willkings.

Our River is in Steam Boat order,—both Boats expected to arrive to-day.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

September 8.—Schrs. Regulus from New York, Repeater from ditto, Armer Patton from Philadelphia. 9.—Schr. North Carolina from Philadelphia. 13.—Schr. A. F. Thorn from New York. 14.—Brig Leonora from New York.

DEPARTURES.

September 11.—Schr. Regulus for N. York. 13.—Brig Delaware for West Indies. 14.—Brig H. P. Sumner for Tobago.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—SEPT. 22.

Brandy, peach,	50	a 60	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	35	a 37½	Lead, bar,	7	a 8
Bacon,	7½	a 8	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,	27	a 28	Molasses,	27	a 30
Butter,	12½	a 15	Oats,		a 30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	70	a 75
Coffee,	10	a 13	Nails, cut,	6½	a 6¾
Cotton,	7	a 9	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	16	a 20	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½	a 11
Corn.	50	a 55	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	06	a 75
Flour,	$5	a $6½	Sack,	$1 90	a $2½
Feathers,	35	a 40	Tallow,	10	a 11
Flaxseed,	90	a $1	Tin, box,	$13	a 13½
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3	a 5
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 10	
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lard,	7	a 8	Wool,	15	a 20
4-4 Sheeting,	Fayetteville manufacture,			8	cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto	ditto		ditto,	6	ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 15.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 63; Salt, coarse, 27 a 35; Rice 3 62 a 3 75.

CHERAW MARKET—September 14.

Bacon 8 a 9; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10; Corn 50; Flour 5 25 a 6 50; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6¾; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

The Exercises of this School will be resumed on Monday the 11th of October. The first Session will close on the day preceding Christmas. The Subscriber has been at a considerable expense in enlarging, repairing, and fitting a building for the convenience of a School. He expects also to be provided with competent and constant assistance, and hopes, by unremitted attention to his Pupils, to merit the patronage of the friends of Education. As it is the design to make the School permanent, every exertion will be used to render it such, both in the English and Classical departments, as the wants of the surrounding community demand. In preparing youth for College, it will be the aim to make thorough and accurate Scholars; while in the English department, a greater attention will be paid to the elementary branches than has been common in Schools of this description.

The terms of Tuition are the same as they have been, viz:—Ten Dollars per term for Languages and higher branches of English; Eight Dollars for other studies. A few individuals may be accommodated with Board in the family of the Subscriber, subject to the same rules and restrictions as his own family, as far as practicable.

SIMEON COLTON.
September 22, 1841. 68-3w

MRS. HART'S SCHOOL

WILL commence on the 2d Monday in October next.
September 20, 1841. 68-2w.

CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK.

A FEW SHARES FOR SALE. Inquire at this Office.
September 20. 68-3w.

FOR SALE,

ON low and accommodating terms, Fifty-three SHARES Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company. For particulars, apply to
JOS. CARMON.
September 22, 1841. 68-4wpd.

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil. (Shore and Bank.)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

1000 lbs. prime BACON, just received and for sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

SPRING VALE
MALE & FEMALE ACADEMY,
SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.,
Located (equi-distant) 7 miles from Clinton and Warsaw.

THE Exercises in this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 4th of October next, under the superintendence of the Subscriber. The Female Department will continue under the immediate direction of Mrs. McNeill. The Subscriber, by giving his undivided attention to the intellectual and moral improvement of his Pupils, hopes to make the School an object worthy of public confidence, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The Academic year is divided into two Sessions of five months each. Students are charged from the time they enter to the end of the Session. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, unless by special agreement. The Academy Buildings during the past year have undergone extensive repairs, and at the opening of the Session will be prepared to accommodate an additional number of Students. The location is pleasant and healthy. The water is excellent. Board can be had convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

TERMS, PER SESSION.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Oral Arithmetic,	$8 00
Written Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar,	10 00
Latin and Greek Languages, Philosophy, Algebra, and the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 50
Composition and Declamation attended to throughout the year.	

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The common English branches, Needle-work, Embroidery, &c.	$8 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, and Composition,	12 00
Algebra, Geometry, Intellectual Philosophy, Geography of the Heavens, Moral Science, Rhetoric, Logic, and French; also, Drawing, Painting, and Oriental Tinting;	15 00
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	20 60
Use of Piano,	3 00

ANGUS C. McNEILL.
September 13, 1841. 68-4w

The Carolinian will insert four weeks, and send account to this Office.

MILLWRIGHT'S TOOLS.

AN assortment of good Tools belonging to a Millwright who has left the State, will be sold for Cash, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 28th instant. All persons who wish to purchase good Tools of this kind, would do well to attend the sale.

THOMAS H. MASSEY, *Constable.*
September 16, 1841. 68-1w

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a note given by Angus Martin, Murdo Martin, and Bryan Burroughs, to Archibald McBryde, Executor of John Carroll, Esq., deceased, for the sum of Five Hundred and Twenty Dollars, due 2d October, 1827, and subject to four payments, viz:—January 2d, 1828, paid $100; February 19, $130; July 4, 1829, $100; February 19, 1830, $80. Also, one other note given by Wm. B. Cheek and Alex. McIver, for the sum of Fifty-two Dollars and Fifty Cents, due 1st January, 1841.—All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for either of the above notes, and the aforesaid Angus, Murdo, Bryan, Wm. B. and Alexander, and their legal representatives, are forewarned not to pay either of the said notes to any other person than myself, or my lawful agent or attorney.

LYDIA McBRYDE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.
DONALD STREET, *J. P.* (*Seal.*)
Moore County, Sept. 13, 1841. 67-3w

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

We take great pleasure in copying the subjoined paragraph which is extracted from the Frankfort (German) Mercury of recent date. Mr. Webster's communication, which is alluded to in such a complimentary manner, was considered at home, as we find it is abroad, an admirable State paper, no less remarkable for the soundness of its suggestions than for its happy perspicuity and beauty of style. It is gratifying to find that the friendly advances made by our Government towards a more extended commercial intercourse with Germany, are likely to be met by a disposition equally amicable.

Baltimore American.

"The report from the North American Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, to the President of the Union, concerning a treaty of Commerce with the German Customs Union, is a model of profoundity and clearness. It shows of how much importance American statesmen consider the Customs Union, and with how much attention they have regarded its development. The principal object on the part of America is, to obtain the diminution of the existing duties upon American productions, particularly on tobacco and cotton, as has already taken place with regard to rice. Mr. Wheaton, the American minister at Berlin, who is well known to the diplomatic world, will be entrusted with this negotiation. Should the American Government, with a view to its own interest, propose acceptable conditions, there will be no doubt that they will meet with due consideration. Germany ought not to pursue a system of exclusive commercial policy. She must, therefore, supply herself with foreign articles of consumption wherever she can procure them with the best advantages. The protection of domestic industry must, of course, always continue to be her main object. She has sufficient means for reprisal against monopoly, and a selfish exclusive policy in other nations. Besides, America, where so many thousands of our countrymen reside, is destined, at a not far distant period, to become more closely united with Germany. This would probably have already taken place, had the German population in that country been more concentrated, and had every individual carried with him more of the national spirit."

Death of Grenville Mellen.—We regret to announce the death of this gentleman, which took place on Sunday, at his residence in New York. For some time past he has labored under a pulmonary complaint, the result of which was but too apparent to every one. In the course of the last winter, however, he visited Cuba, in the hope of experiencing permanent relief. That hope proved futile, and he returned to his native land to die.

Mr. Mellen, as a poet, took high rank, and his productions will be remembered as ornaments of American literature. In his writings, as well as in his public and private relationships, he ever evinced the gentleman and the scholar; and his many virtues endeared him to a large circle of friends, who will deeply lament his loss.—*N. Y. Exp.*

Explosive Shells.—We witnessed on Friday afternoon an exhibition of the explosive force of some detonating shells, prepared for the purpose by Dr. Alexander Jones, formerly of North Carolina, but lately from Europe, who has invented or acquired, the secret of their composition, and of the means of regulating their explosion.

Those exhibited were mere tin cases, about three inches in diameter, filled with the combustible matter, and were thrown from the hand into the canal, a distance of some twenty or thirty yards. On touching the surface they instantly exploded, with a report equal to a four pounder, casting up a column of water fifty feet into the air, and showing that, on a larger scale and discharged from a mortar, they would constitute a most destructive engine. There was no fuse used to ignite them. The small size might, we should think, be employed as hand grenades with great effect against boat attacks, or against attacking forces on land. Dr. J. is a scientific citizen who has spent some time in Europe examining the manufacturing establishments, public works, &c. of England and the Continent.

National Intelligencer.

Dividing the Surplus.—The portion of the surplus revenue that fell to the lot of New Hampshire by the act of 1836, was by an act of the Legislature divided among the several towns in proportion to their population. It was disposed of by the towns in various ways. In some to support schools—in others to build roads, town houses, &c. But in Portsmouth every proposition to appropriate the share belonging to that town to any public purpose was voted down, and the sovereign people determined that it should be divided among every man, woman and child equally. Accordingly, as we learn from the Journal, a census of the inhabitants was taken, and last week the division was made. The sum to which each individual was entitled was $2¼. There was a great rush for the spoils, but many, it seems, were sadly disappointed, about one hundred and thirty trustee writs having been issued to secure the payment of old scores.

N. Y. Express.

Law vs. Lynching.—At a Court held in Grant county, Kentucky, on the 23d ult. by Judge Pryor, he charged the grand jury in reference to the late movement of the People in that region, and the unlawful execution of Maythe and Couch by a mob. He pronounced all unlawful and deliberate killing *murder.*

The jury entered upon the discharge of their duty, and returned into court *with nine bills of indictment for murder in the first degree, against individuals concerned in the execution.*

A good Toast.—At a late agricultural dinner in Massachusetts, the following toast was given:

"The games of fortune: Shuffle the cards as you will, *Spades* will always win."

Sleep.—A gentleman dined one day with a dull preacher. Dinner was scarcely over, before the gentleman fell asleep; but was awakened by the divine, and invited to go and hear him preach. "I beseech you, sir, excuse me, I can sleep very well where I am."

A boy, speaking of the greatest man he ever saw, was told by his mother he must always except their minister. A few days after, he rushed into the presence of his mother, and exclaimed, 'Mother, I have seen the greatest hog down town that I ever saw, EXCEPT OUR MINISTER!"

NEW STORE, and NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the Store on Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, formerly occupied by James Baker as a Hardware Store, where he is now receiving and has on hand a general

STOCK OF GOODS

In the Grocery line, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

15 HHDS. PORTO RICO MOLASSES,
3 ditto St. Croix SUGAR,
5 ditto Porto Rico ditto,
8 ditto New Orleans ditto,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging, from 40 to 45 in.,
55 coils Hemp, Jute and Tow Bale Rope,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted sizes,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails, made of Swedes Iron,
50 ditto White Lead in Oil, (No. 1 and 2.)
175 lbs. *Spanish* Indigo,
10 cases Boys' and Men's Brogans,
9 ditto cheap Hats,
10 dozen painted Water Buckets,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil, of best quality,
5 ditto Copperas, green, at 3 cents per lb.

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Epsom Salts, Saleratus, Alum, with a full assortment cheap quality Table and Pocket Cutlery, Squares, Hand Saws, &c. &c.

Also, a small supply 4th proof Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, and old Jamaica Rum, *unadulterated.*

All of which he offers low for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine his Stock before purchasing, as his terms being entirely for Cash or Produce, the prices of Goods will be found suitably low.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

August 10, 1841. 62tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Marshade Lawns, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Moleskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the Latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 14tf

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Feby 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks Sand Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2, Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feby 1.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES!!!

4 prizes of $25,000, amounting to

$100,000!

FOR 25th SEPTEMBER, and

$50,000!!! $30,000!! $25,000!

FOR 23d OCTOBER.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

Splendid UNION LOTTERY,

Class 8, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September 25.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of $25,000
1 do of 25,000
1 do of 25,000
1 do of 25,000
} 4 prizes of $25,000, MAKING $100,000

1 prize of 10,000 | 4 prizes of 2,000
1 do of 8,000 | 50 do of 1,000
1 do of 6,000 | 50 do of 500
1 do of 5,153 | 50 do of 250
2 prizes of 4,000 | 100 do of 200, &c.

14 drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75, Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $260 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 100 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 50 00
Ditto ditto 26 Eighth do 25 00

$50,000!!! $30,000!! $25,000!

On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, the

GRAND UNION LOTTERY,

Class 9, for 1841, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital Prize of $50,000
1 Splendid Prize of - 30,000
1 do do - 25,000
1 do do - 10,000

1 prize of $8 000 | 10 prizes of $1 500
1 do of 7,000 | 10 do of 1,250
1 do of 6,000 | 50 do of 1,000
1 do of 5,000 | 50 do of 500
1 do of 4,000 | 50 do of 400
1 do of 2,500 | 100 do of 300
1 do of 2,311 | 100 do of 250
4 prizes of 2,000 | 170 do of 200
5 do of 1,750 | &c. &c. &c.

16 drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $260 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Eighth do 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Schemes will receive the most prompt attention; and the Drawing of each Lottery will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

July 29. 62-pd

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Just Received per Cotton Plant,

50 KEGS ASSORTED NAILS. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 4, 1841. 61-tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

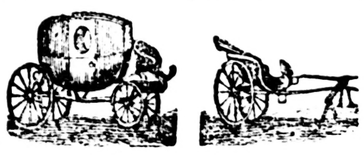
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Tenn., 7tf
July 4, 1840.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 1, 1841.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

Thomas J. Robeson *vs.* Gerard J. Smith and William Campbell.

ATTACHMENT, levied on all the interest of Gerard J. Smith in 821 acres of Land, near Averasborough, joining the lands of John McNeill and John C. Williams.

ON motion, Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the Defendants to appear at the next term of our Superior Court of Law, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and replevy or plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the land levied on condemned for the Plaintiff's use, &c.

Witness, Duncan Granger Mac Rae, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1841, and in the 65th year of American Independence.

[63] D. G. MAC RAE, *C. S. C.*

Pr. adv. $2 60.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

Bright Williams, Adm'r of Caleb Stevens,
vs.
Lewis C. Thompson, Adm'r of Jordan Thompson.

[SCIRE FACIAS.]

SAME *vs.* SAME.
SAME *vs.* SAME.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Thompson, Wiley Thompson, Alexander Townsend and wife Levina, Elias Townsend and wife Beda, are not inhabitants of this State: It is, therefore, Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said James Thompson, Wiley Thompson, Alexander Townsend and wife Levina, Elias Townsend and wife Beda, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the Lands of the said Jordan Thompson, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1841, and in the 65th year of American Independence.

[63] ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., Clerk.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 Bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
15 Bbls. COPPERAS,
10 Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
15 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
10 Crates CROCKERY,

Tumblers, Loaf Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demijohns, Indigo, Tea, Segars, Claret Wine, London Porter, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, (at wholesale only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 1, 1841. 52tf.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

MILL WRIGHT.

THE undersigned, having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cairnes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for an other. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and Worm *Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and enfeebled constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *tinf. Gaiacum comp. constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. &c. Articles of this kind destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, in removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause—worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, and in relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. by the medicine, by invigorating the [illegible] and strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates [illegible] it will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of [illegible] Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, being applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of [illegible] the stomach, not unfrequently produced by eating. In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and [illegible] measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, [illegible] and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of [illegible] utility.

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FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE.
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDIGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and Logs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

April 6, 1841.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as discovered by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of nine tenths of the complaints with which we are afflicted, such as Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn, Jaundice, Costiveness and irregular state of the bowels. These, if neglected, eventually destroy the stomach and bowels, and cannot be counteracted by those remedies that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, and giving a healthy movement to the secretions, will restore and tone to the system throughout, and the permanent benefits to be derived from these pills are incalculable. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with directions accompanying each box. They were prepared by him as the composition of an eminent physician, who has successfully studied and treated the above complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGlaughon, of Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and take pleasure in pronouncing them the best medicine for the purposes that I ever have used. I have also given them to others frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGLAUGHON.

SOUTHERN TONIC COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of the celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, which class of Medicines a very great majority had their advocates, and that which has [illegible] the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark in its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when taken in a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the head, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a violent headache; and when it effects a cure it is only permanent. It was the hope of avoiding these and other things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human system in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most delicate female, and indeed it will be found the most delicate and efficacious medicine known in those cases of Debility of the Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility, which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

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